

or osteopathic medicine. At a minimum, the physician assistant is competent to:

(1) Do the initial and follow-up evaluation of patients of various age groups in any setting to elicit a detailed and accurate history, perform an appropriate physical examination, and record and present pertinent data, including interpretive recommendations, in a manner meaningful to the physician;

(2) Perform or assist in the performance of routine laboratory and related studies as appropriate for a specific practice setting, such as blood studies, urinalyses, and electrocardiographic tracings;

(3) Perform routine therapeutic procedures such as injections, immunizations, and the assessment, suturing, and care of wounds;

(4) Instruct and counsel patients regarding physical and mental health, including matters such as nutrition, illness, treatment, normal growth and development, and age, sex, or lifestyle risk factors;

(5) Perform the following functions in a hospital setting: patient work-ups, making patient rounds, recording patient progress notes, accurately and appropriately transcribing or executing standing orders and other specific orders at the direction of the supervising physician, and compiling and recording detailed progress reports and narrative case summaries;

(6) Deliver or assist in the delivery of services, including the review and monitoring of treatment and therapy plans, to patients requiring initial or continuing care in settings other than a hospital, such as the home, nursing homes, and extended care facilities;

(7) Evaluate and treat life-threatening emergency situations;

(8) Interact with those community health services and other community resources which will facilitate the patient's care and continuity of care.

Primary care means primary care, as defined in 42 CFR 57.702.

Supervised clinical practice means direct participation in patient care by observation, examination, and performance of procedures as are appropriate for the assigned role of the student for the purposes of instruction under the

guidance and responsibility of a physician who holds a full and unrestricted license in the State in which the supervised clinical practice is located.

[44 FR 36177, June 21, 1979, as amended at 52 FR 24160, June 29, 1987; 57 FR 45737, Oct. 5, 1992]

§ 57.803 Requirements.

A program for the training of physician assistants must:

(a)(1) Be accredited as an Educational Program for the Physician Assistant by the American Medical Association's Committee on Allied Health Education and Accreditation; or

(2) Have received a Letter of Review from the Accreditation Review Committee on Education for the Physician Assistant for its plans for a program for the training of physician assistants;

(b) Have a medical director who is licensed to practice medicine or osteopathic medicine in the State in which the program is located (or any State if the program is conducted by a Federal health facility) and who is experienced in the delivery of the type of health care services for which the program provides training;

(c) Have an enrollment of not less than eight full-time students in each class;

(d) Be a minimum of 1 academic year in length;

(e) Consist of supervised clinical practice and at least 4 months (in the aggregate) of classroom instruction;

(f) Provide training to students in the areas of primary care, health promotion, disease prevention, geriatric medicine and home health care;

(g) Develop and use methods designed to encourage graduates of the program to work in health professional shortage areas, such as periods of supervised clinical practice in those areas;

(h) Develop and use methods for placing graduates in positions for which they have been trained, including methods for placing graduates in positions in health professional shortage areas; and

(i) Develop and use a method for evaluating the effectiveness of the program in training physician assistants, including:

§ 57.1101

42 CFR Ch. I (10–1–00 Edition)

(1) Evaluation by faculty and students of the program in relation to its objectives;

(2) Evaluation of student performance in classroom instruction and supervised clinical practice; and

(3) Evaluation of the number of graduates employed and the characteristics of their employment, such as geographical location, setting, and functions performed; and

(4) Award a degree, diploma, or certificate of completion to individuals who have successfully completed the program.

[44 FR 36177, June 21, 1979, as amended at 52 FR 24160, June 29, 1987; 57 FR 45737, Oct. 5, 1992]

Subparts J–K [Reserved]

Subpart L—Grants for Residency Training and Advanced Education in the General Practice of Dentistry

AUTHORITY: Sec. 215 of the Public Health Service Act, 58 Stat. 690, as amended by 63 Stat. 35 (42 U.S.C. 216); sec. 786(b) of the Public Health Service Act, 90 Stat. 2317, as amended by 99 Stat. 540–541 (42 U.S.C. 295g–6(b)); redesignated as sec. 785 and amended by 102 Stat. 3130–3131 (42 U.S.C. 295g–5); renumbered as sec. 749, as amended by Pub. L. 102–408, 106 Stat. 2043–2044 (42 U.S.C. 293m).

§ 57.1101 To what projects do these regulations apply?

These regulations apply to the award of grants under section 749 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 293m) to public or private nonprofit schools of dentistry and to accredited postgraduate dental training institutions to meet the costs of projects to:

(a) Plan, develop and operate an approved residency training program in the general practice of dentistry or an approved advanced educational program in the general practice of dentistry; and

(b) Provide financial assistance (in the form of traineeships and fellowships) to participants in such a program who are in need of financial as-

sistance and who plan to practice general dentistry.

[52 FR 19145, May 21, 1987, as amended at 57 FR 45737, Oct. 5, 1992; 61 FR 6124, Feb. 16, 1996]

§ 57.1102 Definitions.

As used in this subpart:

Accredited postgraduate dental training institution means a public or private nonprofit institution which operates a postgraduate dental training program that has received an accreditation classification of “accreditation eligible,” “preliminary provisional approval,” “provisional approval,” “conditional approval,” or “approval” by the Commission on Dental Accreditation.

Act means the Public Health Service Act, as amended.

Approved residency training program, approved advanced educational program, or program means a general practice residency program or an advanced educational program in general dentistry which has received an accreditation classification of “accreditation eligible,” “preliminary provisional approval,” “provisional approval,” “conditional approval,” or “approval” by the Commission on Dental Accreditation.

Budget period means an interval of time into which the project period is divided for budgetary purposes, as specified in the grant award document.

Nonprofit refers to the status of an entity which is a corporation or association, or is owned or operated by one or more corporations or associations no part of the net earnings of which inures, or may lawfully inure, to the benefit of any private shareholder or individual.

Practice of general dentistry means a practice of dentistry in which the dentist:

(1) Serves as a patient’s first contact with the dental care system and provides the means of timely entry into that system;

(2) Evaluates the patient’s general medical status and relates this to anticipated dental treatment;

(3) Assumes continuing responsibility for the patient’s dental care and provides a comprehensive range of services which will minimize the need for patient referral; and